The N. Auth Provision Company.

Capital Stock, \$225,000.

LITTLE FEAR OF A PANIC.

Wall Street Looks on the Nation's Prosperity for Support.

Opening Prices Show Declines of From Three to Six Points-Rullies and Reactions Throughout the Session - The Close Unsettled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 .- It is the practical opinion of the wisest minds in the finan-cial community that the general business conditions of the country are now so thoroughly sound as to preclude actual panic, even should the blow at the Chief Magistrate ultimately prove fatal. The financial interests of the country are at the moment united to prevent undue de-moralization in the recurities markets, and while the surplus reserves of the associated banks of New York are nomi-nally reduced to a few millions of dollars, the entire resources of those institutions and those of the greatest finan-ciers of the country afford a bulwark against an unreasoning wiping out of

The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks was unfavorable be-yond ail previous estimates. The loss in cash was \$10,111,500, of which over \$6,650,-000 was in specie and about \$3,455,000 in legal tenders. The net result was a de-crease in the surplus reserve of \$5,001,050. Incidental to the reassuring statements made by the leading bankers and capt-talists who attended the meetings of the clearing house committee today, it was reported that practical measures had been taken to provide a considerable sum to be immediately available in the money market in case of emergency on Monday. Undoubtedly the United States will use as fully as may be necessary its large credits abroad to draw such gold from Europe as might be required to relieve stringency in the money market, should it develop as a result of the movement of

The deallage that were recorded aggre and approximately 550,000 shares for the two hours of trade. Union Pacific com-mon led in point of activity with over \$3,000 shares, followed by Eric common,

Opening prices in many of the standard opening prices in many of the standard shares showed declines of 3 to 6 points, as compared with the closing figures of Friday. By the close of the first hour partial rallies occurred all along the line, but the market was unsettled and reactions followed, too, and in many cases below the early lowest points. The market closed weak, many stocks showing net losses. Some of the more important were St. Paul, 54; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 65; Ealtimore and Ohio, 65; Atchison common. Rock Island, and Metropolitan Street Rallimay, 3b; Union Patchle and Missouri Pacific, 55, and other losses in the rallway list ranged from 5; to 45; per cent, the last in Manhattan Rallway. In the industrial list the United States Steel stocks were active and closed 55, and 25; peints lower, respectively, for the common and preferred. Amalgamated Copper came next with a net loss of 5 points, Consolidated Gas, on sales of 5, 400 shares, declined 8 points not. Other material net losses were in Sagar Refining and Tennesses Coal and Iron, 55, and Propic's Gas, 35; peir cent, the last on light trading.

She rallway bond market was fairly active and sympathized with the depression in the stock list. This was also true of the effect market. All of the scentiles markets closed unsettled.

New York Stock Exchange, Sept. 7. shares showed declines of 3 to 6 points,

Annaignmated Copper
Ann. C. & F'dry.
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Del., L. & W.
Den. & Rio G.
Den. & Rio G. pfd... 4434 Erie 1st pfd International Power.
Inter. Pump.
Fainter. Silver pfd.
Iowa Central
Io

Il. Pal. Car.

Rubber nfd

PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN-V.

CHARLES J. BELL.

Charles J. Bell. President American Security and Trust Company; sector pariner Bell & Co., Bankers; director Columbia Fire Insurance Company; director Chesapsuke and Potomac Tele-phone Company; director International Bell Telephone Company; member Washington Board of Truste, member Governing Committee Washington Stock Exchange; First Vice President

Charles J. Bell is one of the most conspicuous men in Washington business life. He is president of one of the trust companies and holds promisent official positions in other financial institutions. He has been intimately identified, and a moving spirit, in the recent business growth of the city. He is personally a large stockholder in numerous local corporations. A Washingtonian by adoption and not by birth, he has become nevertheless in the nincitent years of his residence here one of the small group of men who are recognized as the leaders in financial and business affaits. Despite his wide business interests Mr. Bell has also made himself well known in the scientific socialises and in the social, philanthropic, and civic activities of the Capital Chy. 3. Bell was horn in Dublin, Ireland, on Arri 12, 1888. He is the son of Prof. I avid C. Bell, for many years professor of elecution and English literature in the collects of Ireland, and now a resident of this city. He received his earlier education, and work are recombined in the basis in large of the same and the basis has business curver in 18,6 ft. Bell, for many search professor of reland, and now a resident of this city. He received his earlier education, and during the next few years bell many positions in various branches of the basis in 15per Canada. He resignated his professor of the basis in 18,6 has been prominent in the farman of the linguistic of the Matronion and English literature in the first McKinley installation, and was a member of the Inaugural Committee at the second McKinley ceremonies. He was Calair and the literative of the National Religion of the Science of the National Religi are recognized as the leaders in financial and lusiness affairs. Despite his wide business interests Mr. Beil has also made himself well known in the scientific social colleges and in the social, philanthropic, and clevic activities of the Capital City.

3.c. Bell was born in Dublin, Ireland, on I avaid. C. Bell, for many years professor of cleution and English literature in the cells growing of cleution and English literature in the cells growing of releand, and now a resident of this city. He received his earlier eduy callon at the Wesleyan College at Dublia, the began his business career in 18-6, and the inner positions in various branches of the bank in Upper Canada, at Toronto, and during the next few years held many positions in various branches of the bank in Upper Canada. He resigned in 1855 to accept a position in the laboratory of his cousin, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. In 1856 he wint to England and was general manager of the National Telephone Company for about two years, and course of the park in the college and the accept and position in the laboratory of his cousin, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. In 1856 to accept a position in the laboratory of his cousin, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. In 1856 he wint to England and was general manager of the National Telephone exchanges in the north of England.

He returned to America and took up his retilence in Washington in 1852, and earing the next form of the Recommendation of the

Walush pfd.
West I nion Tel.
W. & L. E. 1 pfd.
Wis. Central
Wis. Central pfd.

Rid. Asked.

10834	It remains to be seen if these controlling interests will be able to control
100 109 112%	The bank statement figures were as fol-
113% 138 138 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Preserves decreased \$5,004,025 Loans decreased 10,40,806 Specie decreased 6,656,200 Legals decreased 24,55,206 Deposits decreased 29,429,806 Circulation decreased 571,006
ng of g the ill be vs re- ident. ortant para-	The statement is as bad as was expected by the most pessimistic, showing an especially heavy decrease in cash, over \$10,000,000, and a decrease of half that amount in the surplus reserve, and cut- ling down the surplus to less than \$7,00,000. The decrease in loans pre-

During the interval until the opening of the stock market temorrow morning the stock market of the country will be kept in close touch with all the news regarding the condition of the President. They will hold frequent and important consultations, without doubt, in preparation for any possible contingency in the stock market. Not only may the stability of the morket depend on what they may be able to do in its support tomorrow and later this week, but in a far wider field the success of some of the most important plans in railway history, and even the general prosperity of the country itself. There are conditions both general and technical which are entirely favorable to their efforts. These and other conditions hinder if they do not defeat them. The fine prosperity of the country, proven so conclusively by the trade reports, the carnings of the railways, the export statistics, the bank clearings, furnishes the best of basis on which the financial leaders may work. The fact that the floating supply of stocks is small at the present time and that the importance of the utmost importance.

U. S. 2°s, R. 1800-20, Q. J. 10 °s, U. S. 2°s, C. 1990-20, Q. J. 7°s, U. S. 2°s, R. 1908, Q. F. 1685, U. S. 3°s, R. 1908, R. C. 1088; U. S. 3°s, R. 1908, Q. J. 112.

The market yesterday was all of one The market yesterday was all of one piece. At the opening prices were off an average of three points in the active list, probably. There was support to the list then, and for a time a recovery seemed not unlikely. The flood of selling orders continued to pour in from the public, however, and the insiders finally contented themselves with taking all the stock offered, but not bidding for any, or, apparently, attempting to hold up the

Total cales, 965,500 shares.

The beavest transactions occurred in Amaliage and the professional and the seiling for the public. There was some short seiling for the professionals and for the commission bounces, 15,000 shares; Pennselvania, 22,500 shares; Southern Pacific, 66,500 shares; Southern Rashway, 20,300 shares; Union Pacific, 84,100 shares; The condition of the President to improve by tomorrow it is said that the leaders will attempt to open the stock market at a higher level and to advance prices steadily. If were news is

The bank statement figures were as fol-
Peserves decreased \$5,004,025 Loans decreased 10,008,00 Specie decreased 6,656,200 Legals decreased 2,455,200 Deposits decreased 20,429,00 Circulation decreased 571,000
 The statement is as bad as was expected by the most pessimistic, showing an especially heavy decrease in cash, over 10,000,000, and a decrease of half that amount in the surplus reserve, and cutting down the surplus to less than 17,000,000. The decrease in loans prevented the statement from being much worse than it was. It is supposed that this decrease was caused by the settlement of loans made to Philadelphia a week ago.

Henry Clews, writing before the calamity of Friday, says in his weekly letter regarding the community of interests plan and other market factors: special prosperity of the country itself.

There are conditions both general and technical which are entirely favorable to the efforts. These and other conditions hinder if they do not defeat them. The special many the prosperity of the country, proven so conclusively by the trade reports, the special many that the special means of the railways, the export statistics, the bank clearings, furnishes the special means that the financial leaders may work. The fact that the floating stream and that the importance in the many time and that the importance.

On the other hand, the money conditions in New York are threatening. The bank statement yeaterday was further convincional to the statistics of the statistic of in the small week are seen to the statement of their crops under ordinary circumstances would fursely the market would be weak. The very danger and the market would be weak. The very danger and the market would be weak. The very danger and the stream of the small stre

ness must have their share of prosperity before the turning point can be definitely said to have been reached.

"Another indication of the satisfactory condition of business is the small number and reduced volume of business fallures compared with previous years. Business men are generally anticipating a good fall trade, and it is gratifying to note the prevalence of a tone of conservatism which will tend to prevent overdoing. Of the general soundness of bysiness there is no question, and thus far there are few or no complaints of overproduction.

"The above include the favorable features of the situation upon which all talk of a further buil movement is based. In my opinion they are all counter-balanced for the time being by two factors, the monetary situation and crop conditions.

"Some relief will of course be had in case of necessity from gold imports. We could

draw considerably upon Paris; exchange being already about a point from the importing point. We are also receiving moderate sams from the Kiendike, though not sufficient to make in material impression upon the money finited. It must be remembered that prices are high and that larger sums are needed to move the same amounts of preducts or securities. No prolonged buil movement can be expected until easier conditions prevail in the money market, and this can only be accomplished by either further liquidation in stocks or waiting until the crop demands have been satisfied.

The crop situation is decidedly better than one month ago und corn securities.

than one month ago and corn seems to have made considerable gain in condition; so that estimates of yield have been further raised. It is late corn, however, that is depended upon for receivery and early frost would be very injurious. With late frost the corn crop may run up to 1,400 or even 1,500 millions. The yield of cotton also depends largely upon a late frost owing to the damage in Texas from drought."

drought."

Reports to R. G. Dun & Co., show that commercial failures in the United States during August numbered 803, with an aggregate indebtedness of £9.488,868, against 125 in the same month last year, when insolvences footed up only £7,223,903. In manufacturing lines there were 125 defaults for \$1.611,870, compared with 174 concerns owing £2,345,697 in 1899. There were \$55 traders with debts of £4,174,102, against 519 owing £3,585,697 a year ago. Of brokers, transporters agains and others not properly included in either of the two principal divisions there were but thirty-five failures for \$55,2894, compared with forty-two last year owing £25,629. Of banking, insurance, and other fluciary institutions, seven insolvencies occurred with blaidates of \$66,600 while in August.

banking, insurance, and other liduciary institutions, seven insolvencies occurred with liabilities of \$460,000, while in August, 1900, only two similar houses suspended, owing \$146,000.

Liabilities of commercial failures each month this year compared with the last two years are given below.

1901. 1900. 1859.

January \$11,220,811 \$10,004,564 \$7,721,797 February 11,227,211 9,531,068 9,012,657 March 9,136,464 12,357,661 19,417,527 April 5,571,222 2,761,899 5,790,056 May 7,990,423 25,771,151 38,30,665 June 10,509,559 3,191,859 5,250,129 July 7,635,963 9,771,7775 4,872,197 August 9,458,866 7,223,963 5,789,051

rondack Leegue Club of New York, and manager of the National iny for about two years, me he constructed and telephone exchanges in land. America and took up his shington in ISE, and eargy year formed the bank of Co., of which he is still the sources of the bank of Co., of which he is still the sources of the late of

an immense surplus enrues over both the preferred and common stock dividends. The stock sold off to 87 yester-day. The common broke to 94.

Among the coal securities there are other 'hargains' if the experts are right in their conclusion that the coal trade is in a most flourishing condition and the earnings of the coal railways sure to show large increases. The Southwestern stocks are looked upon with favor by many because of good earnings and the prospect of an early "deal."

Much interest attaches to the outlook for the Sugar Trust and its stock. Careful people are inclined to take a hopeful view regarding the latter. New stock is to be issued and the proceeds are to be expended in increasing the business in Cuba in a way that should prove profitable. The issue of new stock will be sold to holders of stock at par and will give a valuable "right" which should have a favorable influence on the price of the stock in the near future.

The unstable character of such stocks as Smelters and Amalgamated was demon-strated again yesterday by severe breaks in both.

The position of the Chiengo Great Western in the railway situation of the West is one of supreme Interest. More than any other of the lines not now directly in the control of the large interests it is potentially a menace to the community of interests plan. There are many careful people that take the view that the securities of the company are likely to have a good advance because of this condition of things. The carnings of the company, as exhibited by the annual report just published, do not show up as well as some people had hoped, but the fixed charges of the company have been materially reduced during the past year by refunding operations and the financial condition of the property is undoubtedly eminently sound. The position of the Chicago Great West

made today:

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.-Following were important railway earnings statements

Gross for the fourth week of August: C. C. C. & St. L. \$000, 178 \$483,312 Great Trunk \$63,065 \$41,527 \$451,527 \$1,52 Gross for the month of August: Gross from July 1:

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One hundred and forty-five thousand dollars having been subscribed, the balance of eighty thousand dollars is offered for subscription at Par by the undersigned, who will be pleased to furnish a prospectus and full information as to the Company.

Application for stock may also be made to the American Security and Trust Company, Registrars of Stock.

Richard A. Johnson,

Banker and Broker, 1335 F Street:

deal of inflation in American markets. A good deal of European money is em-ployed in the United States which might be withdrawn in the event of the worst happening. In any case, accidedly lower prices would have come about had the attack been fatal. On the other hand, one hears much of the argument that the Presidential succession question has been so altered and settled since Garfield's time, that the particular misgivings of that period need not be expected. The news from Buffalo had perceptible

The news from Buffalo had perceptible effect on today's money market here, which was open. Discounts were very firm, rising 1-16 to 2% per cent, and sixty-day American bills were sold to arrive at 2½.

August's foreign trade returns, published today, were again unsatisfactory. They show that Great Britain's merchandise imports for last month fell more than 3 per cent below August. 1990, while imports decreased in nearly the same ratio. Among the more interesting items of the return was the export of tin plates to the United States. This showed an increase of £53,542, against only £190,583 in 1990.

Opinion here does not at the moment favor the probability of a very large movement of gold from Europe to America. Close attention continues to be paid, however, to the movement of New York exchange, and it is doubtless the action of your sterling market which has called into so unusually wide notice the Austrian demand for gold from London.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET. Prices Depressed by the Attempt or

the President's Life. CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The attempted as-sassination of President McKinley was values today. Wheat opened and ruled steady for the first hour, but gradually weakened under pressure of commission houses and local holdings, induced by the weakness in Wall Street. The heavy Northwestern receipts and 15d decline at Liverpool also helped to lower prices. The market was naturally devoid of support, except from the shorts.

Corn opened lower on scattered commis-sion house and bear offerings. The local bull interest came to its support, however, and prices railied \(\frac{1}{2}c.\) Later, when
wheat and stocks weakened, this support
was partially withdrawn and the market
was allowed to take care of itself. It
sagged under offerings from the bear
crowd. The closing, all things considered, was not a weak one.
Oats opened lower under bear pressure,
railied on local professional buying, only
to react again on liberal short sales for
local account. The influences were the
same as in wheat and corn.
Provisions recovered from a lower opening, and the closing was steady. The cash
demand was good, particularly for the export trade. bull interest came to its support, how

HOW TO TEST GEMS.

Manner in Which to Tell a Genu. ine Dinmond. Now if you are very anxious to learn

whether the diamond ring your friend is wearing is the real thing or not, take some time when he or she is not looking and hit it with a hammer. If nothing happens to the stone it is genuine; if it breaks in places it is not. This is the surest test known, and the

only drawback to it is the absurd prejudice of some persons against having their jewels tested in this way.

On account of this prejudice, always ap-ply it to your friend's diamonds quietly, but firmly, and then write a letter to him from a distant town to which you will immediateely go if the stones prove to be

from a distant town to which you will immediateely go if the stones prove to be imitation and crumble to pieces under the blows of the hammer, impressing upon him the fact that the diamond was a "fake," and that he really owes you a debt of gratitude for saving him from going about wearing a paste stone, as he might have done to the day of his death without knowing it, had you not applied the hammer test to his jewel. But when testing the genuineness of your friend's lewels it is better to limit the hammer test to diamonds, for with other gems it is either doubtful or of no use. It must be an exceptional ruby that will stand it, even though genuine.

The best way to test a ruby is to get a steel file or a piece of hard quartz and try to scratch the gem. If you succeed the stone is not genuine. Such a test with a topaz, however, is likely to injure a valuable stone.

The test is "no good" with emeralds, for though that stone is harder than quartz, it possesses the quality of cracking easily. For both rubles and emeralds the optical test is best and objected to strenuously by the person whose jewelry you are examining. A glass which magnifies about a handred times should be used. Almost every precious stone has little flaws, and rubles and emeralds as a rule have many defects which are so characteristic that they can easily be detected by a person with a little experience in such matters. With rubles such a test is always deepptive. Imitation rubles are made with a color that not only is absolutely durable, but which is even finer than most of the genuine stones, although it may be said that a slight yellowish that is always sespicious. It is by no means conclusive, however.

that a slight yellowish that is always suspicious. It is by no means conclusive, however.

The only trustworthy way in which genuine rubies can be told from the imitation is by the minute air bubbles of the latter, which become clearly visible through the magnifying glass. The genuine stone lacks these air bubbles, but, on the other hand, possesses certain defects which are wanting in the imitation. These are certain minute vacuums whose outlines are less distinct than these of the air bubbles in the imitation stone. The trained eye can readily detect the difference between an air bubble and a vacuum and thus decide upon the question of genuineness in the stone. The emerald also has certain characteristic defects which are lacking in the imitation stone and can readily be detected by the expert with a magnifying glass.—Buffale Enquirer.

FINANCIAL.

Should be exercised in the present unexpected cries. The work of the iniquitous assaiss has created temperary have in what was a budding market, full of promise. It simply postpones for the time the inevitable flood tide of prosperity. The volatile American people will not allow themselves to long remain panic stricken. Second sober thought will cause them to refrain from sacrificing their holdings. The banks are in harmony to relieve all solvent concerns. Clearing house certificates will be issued if necessary to relieve the situation. Wall Street's leading financiers in meeting assembled have unanimously decided to stand by the market in this, its dark hour. To sell stocks in moments of panic is salcidal. Our advice to those who are long of stocks is to promptly place adequate additional margin on them for their certain protection and hold them. Buy more at the decline if your funds will warrant, properly margining the new purchases also. Stocks will rise again. We will carry customer's stocks if adequately margined at an interest charge not exceeding 6 per cent no matter what prices are recorded for money,

HAIGHT & FREESE CO., New York.

OUR WEEKLY LETTERS

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